

A PERSONAL-- AMERICA'S FIRST SAINT. THE YELLOW KID AT COURT. ALSO RUSSELL SAGE'S FIRST NEWSPAPER ARTICLE. TO-MORROW'S JOURNAL.

NEW YORK JOURNAL

A THRILLING EXPERIENCE OF RUSSIA'S WHITE CZAR. A WOMAN WITH A PAST, BY ALAN DALE. THE 19TH CENTURY'S ABLEST, MOST FIENDISH CRIMINAL. ALL IN TO-MORROW'S JOURNAL.

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PEACE TREATY CANNOT PASS THE SENATE.

PRINCE FERDINAND'S VIEW.

Bulgaria's Ruler Considers That the Treaty Is an Important Step Forward in Civilization.



Editor New York Journal: According to your wish, I express my view of the Anglo-American treaty of arbitration. I consider it as an important step forward in civilization. It is a great service rendered to humanity, and I hope all other nations will follow this example. FERDINAND, Prince of Bulgaria.

Members Object to Appointing King Oscar or Any Foreign Ruler.

England Must Show Her Hand on Nicaragua Before the United States Will Act on the Convention.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—A glance at the personnel of the Senate and a very brief consideration of the many objections that have been offered to the general treaty of arbitration with Great Britain will show how impossible it is for that convention to be ratified by the Senate of the United States. Only sixteen Senators favor the immediate ratification of the instrument as negotiated, and it is not certain that even that many would finally support it. It requires a two-thirds vote to ratify. The views of the Senators, as gathered either from their own statements or those of their colleagues with whom they have discussed the subject, in case they are absent or decline to state their position, appears to justify the following classification: Favorable to the immediate ratification of the treaty—Hale, Gear, Nelson, Hoar, Vilas, Peffer, Gibson, Allison, Shoup, Gordon, Blanchard, Pugh, Caffery, Burrows, Call, Kyle,—16. Opposed on general principles—Gorman, Carter, Bacon, Mills, Brown, Baker, Irby,—7. Non-committal—Hill, Aldrich, Sewell, Pettigrew, Brice, Murphy, Platt, Quay, Wetmore,—9. Opposed particularly on account of boundary questions—Mitchell (Oregon), Perkins, White, Wilson, McBride, Jones (Nevada), Mantle, Dubois, Squire,—9. Opposed on account of hostility to the Administration, in addition to other reasons—Cockrell, Vest, Harris, Bate, Stewart, Berry, Blackburn, Jones (Arkansas), George,—9. Opposed on account of too great scope of the convention—Sherman, Allen, Cannon, Chandler, Chilton, Clark, Cullom, Daniel, Davis, Faulkner, Gray, Hawley, Lindsey, Lodge, McMillan, Martin, Mitchell (Wisconsin), Morgan, Frye, Wolcott, Butler, Palmer, Tillman, Morrill, Pasco, Proctor, Roach, Smith, Teller, Thurston, Turpie, Voorhees, Walthall, Cameron, Hansbrough, Elkins, Gallinger, Warren, Pritchard,—39. It requires sixty votes to ratify a treaty. Mr. Olney cannot find them in the Senate.

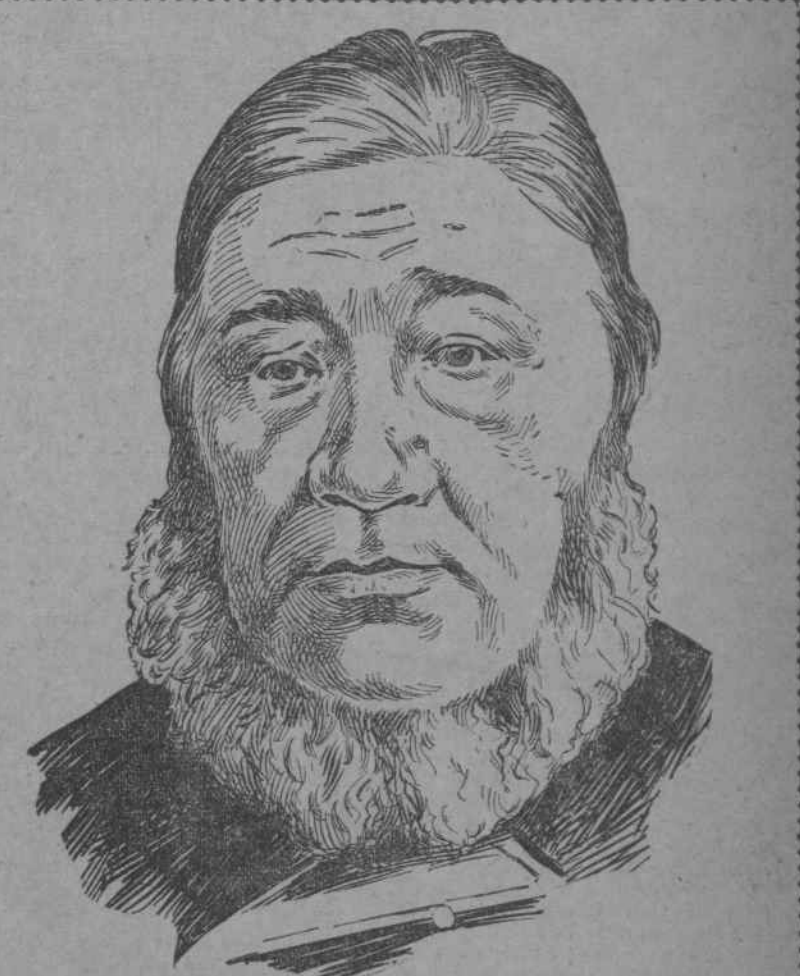
SENATE SUSPICIOUS OF THE TREATY.

Its Members Are Searching Carefully for Hidden Traces of Great Britain's Fine Hand—Uncle Sam's Fate in the Behring Sea Arbitration Is Remembered.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—A large majority of the Senate look upon the Anglo-American arbitration treaty as a Trojan horse which the wily Salisbury seeks to lodge within our gates, and they are thoroughly exploring its interior for whatever dangers have been concealed within by that clever diplomatic artifice, Sir Julian Pauncefote. Not all the hysterical petitions which lovers of peace may pour in upon the Senate will move that cautious body from its purpose. They favor the principle of arbitration, but they do not see the necessity of having the United States blindfolded, gagged and bound as a preliminary operation, especially while Great Britain shows coincident purposes of strengthening her armaments at Halifax on the east, Esquimaux on the west and the Bermudas and Santa Lucia to the south. The adverse criticism of this arbitration treaty is general and is confined to no particular element in the Senate. The causes for criticism are as varied as can possibly be conceived, and when the whole gamut of objections has been run, the list of Senators who give it their unequalled approval is exceedingly limited. Its most loyal adherents are those who have been classed in the heat of partisan debate as "cuckoos," and those who, understanding but little of the scope of that which pertains to our relations with foreign powers, are content to accept as absolutely correct any recommendation that comes from the White House. Foremost among the objections named by Senators in discussing this convention, is the provision of the tenth article, which makes King Oscar of Norway and Sweden the umpire, in case of the inability of the court to agree upon a verdict. This will not be adhered to. Continental Europe will not be given the deciding vote in a case of arbitration between this country and that power which holds such enormous sway over the destinies of Europe. The past shows that King Oscar has been close to the British people in his sympathies in all matters of dispute wherein he has been called upon to express an opinion. It is not the personality of King Oscar that causes dissatisfaction so much as the fact that it is a European monarch who has been agreed to. Why a Ruler at All? Senators are asking each other why should not such a ruler as President Diaz, of the Mexican Republic, be substituted, or why is it necessary that any foreign ruler be made the umpire? Why should not some citizen eminent in the history of the world, learned in international law, be agreed upon when any matter came before the general court of arbitration? Such a person, divorced from the intrigues of courts, and acting solely upon the facts presented to him as an independent jurist, would come much nearer granting a righteous decision than any ruler jealous of the growing power and prestige of a country that was the commercial rival of his own. An unexpected stumbling block to speedy action has already been brought forward in the Senate. The Nicaragua Canal bill is to be finally acted upon before the treaty is taken up in the Senate. This action is intended to draw out the British Foreign

KRUGER FOR ARBITRATION.

Transvaal Republic's President Considers Its Principles of Great Value in Preserving Peace.



Editor New York Journal: Ik hecht groote waarde aan het beginsel van arbitrage als middel tot Vreedzame oplossing van ingewikkelde internationale Kwesties naar onbekend zynde met de termen van het Anglo-Amerikaansch tractaat kan ik daarover natuurlijk niets zeggen. PAUL KRUGER, President Transvaal Republic. (TRANSLATION) I consider the principles of arbitration of great value as a means to a peaceful conclusion of complicated international questions, but not being acquainted with the exact terms of the Anglo-American treaty, I could not venture to give an opinion about it.

COFFERS EMPTY, NO AID FOR POOR.

Thousands Appeal in Vain to Charity Societies for Relief. FORMER DONORS IN WANT. With Savings Gone and No Employment, Starvation Stares Them in the Face.

Associations that give relief to the deserving poor are seriously feeling the effect of the hard times. Never before has the stringency of money been so severely felt, never before in the history of these organizations have there been so many appeals for relief, nor so many that of necessity, owing to almost empty treasuries, have to be refused. Never before, any officers of societies in this city and Brooklyn, have they been so persistently besieged by applicants of the better class. Many of these men and women have been regular contributors to the relief funds themselves. Some of these men, who were called yesterday for relief at the office of the Brooklyn Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, have been receiving salaries of perhaps \$25.00 a year; but now they are receiving nothing. They have families, but even from their small incomes they have given liberally for the benefit of the needy. Albert B. Day, general agent of the Brooklyn Association, said yesterday: "We have a large number of regular applicants whom we call 'chronics.' We expect them to come to us and they always do so. This year it is different. Only this morning a man called for me. He was neatly dressed and apparently prosperous. I recognized him as a man who had been giving his donations for years. I expected he would lay a \$10 bill on my desk. "There were tears in that man's eyes as he said: 'Mr. Day, I am out of work. All of my savings were expended long ago for the support of my family; every trinket in the house, every article of jewelry and furniture, everything coming from our backs, has been pledged for food. "That is a sample of the unusually distressing cases that have come to my notice this winter, and, of course, we want to help them. But we are not always able to do so. Our treasurer reports that since last May the receipts of the association exceed the expenditures by only \$1.42. In all my experience with this association I am unable to recall any emergency so great to us and those who depend upon us for support, as the one that confronts us now. "The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor and other charitable organizations in this city make similar reports. They are all sorely in need of money, and the number of applications for relief is increasing daily. Even the Deaconess Home of the Methodist Church is in need of money, if not on the verge of bankruptcy. The Deaconesses tell touching stories of suffering that they are not able to alleviate.

ECKELS TO BE TRUST'S MANAGER.

Selected for the Head of the Big Concern Incorporated in Illinois.

FOREIGN CAPITAL IN IT. Comptroller Is Expected to Resign in Order to Take the Place.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Two important details concerning the General Trust Company, incorporated at Springfield on Saturday, became known to-day. One is that United States Comptroller Eckels will in all probability be the general manager of the institution, and the other is that European capital is back of it. Full details, it is now promised, will be made public next Thursday or Friday. It is believed to be the purpose of the Trust to open a large bank in Chicago and do a general banking business on a great scale. The General Trust Company, according to its incorporation papers, will have a capital stock of \$5,000,000—much larger than that of any bank in the West. The incorporators were five young men employed in the office of Goodrich, Vincent & Bradley, the attorneys for the trust. The use of these names in the incorporation papers was intended, so it is said, to keep the public in the dark as to the real purpose of the trust until such time as a complete organization could be effected. This is now practically assured. Said ex-Judge Goodrich to-day: "I think the books will be open for a limited amount of subscriptions the latter part of next week. We are now waiting for the foreign mail to give us final authority. The promoters have been in this country for a little over three months. They were in New York, Boston and Philadelphia for some time; then they came to Chicago, and, after looking the ground over carefully, they decided that this would be the most propitious place for the institution. "The banking facilities in this city are not perfect, and I say this with all due deference to our able bankers. But, you see, while our bank clearings are large, our system does not meet the full requirements of a city whose population is over 2,000,000. It is thought here that the capital stock of the General Trust Company is too large to admit of reasonable profit. Well, we shall see. Foreigners, you know, are content with a lower percentage than

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HOARDED WEALTH COMES TO LIGHT.

Coin and Greenbacks Recovered on the Site of Katonah. FOUND IN OLD BUILDINGS. One Ricketty Shanty Yielded \$865 in Potted Gold Coin and Bank Notes.

Potted gold coins, greenbacks stuffed in an old stocking, and small change preserved in bottles are among the treasures being found at the site of the ancient and historic village of Katonah, near Bedford, N. Y. The former residents, who hauled their homes away on wheels to another site a mile distant, are fiercely excited over the discoveries, and relic seekers are hastening to the scene. Part of one Indian skeleton and \$915 in cash constitute the treasure thus far unearthed, and the oldest inhabitant says there is much more. The village was recently condemned by the New York Watershed Commissioners, as the land was wanted as an addition to the watershed. Some of the old buildings are not considered worth the expense of removal. One of these was purchased for kindling wood by Judge Alfred Avery, the price paid being \$20. In tearing down the structure yesterday, a roll of bills containing \$865 was found stuffed into a stocking and hidden between a couple of rafters. Digging under the floor the workmen fished up an iron pot which yielded \$200 in gold coins. Further and frenzied search failed to reveal any more hidden wealth. For many years, rumor says, the house was inhabited by an old woman who hoarded her money and died in apparent poverty, and as a result Judge Avery is just \$845 ahead on the kindling wood deal. Several days ago the Murphy house, near the Croton River, was demolished, and a pickle bottle containing \$50 in coins of various denominations was dug up. This is the extent of buried cash realized so far, though part of a skeleton, thought to have been that of Sachem, the Indian chief, and his tomahawk, were unearthed at the old Carroll store. Scattered fragments of bones supposed to be those of Continental soldiers have been found near the site of the Catholic church. The result of these finds, particularly of the money, has been to repopulate the deserted village of Katonah. Residents are coming back from the new site with picks and shovels, to mine for pots of gold, and the more enterprising citizens are doing a rushing trade in relics of the stirring past.

C. W. WHITNEY'S WIFE'S MARRIAGE.

Became Mrs. Baudouine Right After Getting Her Oklahoma Divorce. HE SEEKS TO ANNUL IT.

Says She Took Advantage of His Absence on an Exploring Expedition. Caspar W. Whitney's appeal for the annulment of a divorce obtained by his wife in Oklahoma is attracting a good deal of attention in this city. More is at stake in the action than the simple question whether or not he is a divorced man. One other man is directly interested; one who has been prominent in New York social and sporting affairs. Mrs. Anna Childs Whitney was quietly married in New Jersey to Charles A. Baudouine soon after hurrying back from the West with her divorce. Caspar W. Whitney began his public career by assuming the editorial management of The Week's Sport, commonly known as "The Weak Spot." It failed, and he entered the service of the Harpers. On February 8, 1890, Caspar W. Whitney married the woman who is now living at No. 16 West Thirty-sixth street as Mrs. Charles A. Baudouine. While the Whitneys were living at the Oriental Hotel, No. 1414 Broadway, Mr. Baudouine was a frequent visitor, and often took Mrs. Whitney for drives. Later the Whitneys moved to No. 117 West Fifty-eighth street, and the visits of Mr. Baudouine did not grow less frequent. He was then living at No. 25 East Fifty-fourth street, whence he moved to his present home at No. 16 West Thirty-sixth street. Toward the end of 1894 Mr. Whitney started on his trip through the far Northwest, beyond Lake Athabasca and the Great Slave Lake, where only one white man was known to have wandered before. Then Mrs. Whitney took wings to Oklahoma, and after a stay of three months in the Territory, obtained a decree of absolute divorce on January 12, 1895. Her plea alleged neglect and abandonment, and was not opposed. It carried with it no order for alimony. It is that decree which Mr. Whitney seeks to set aside on the ground that it was obtained by fraud and perjury. His petition alleges that Mrs. Baudouine falsely swore that she was a resident of Oklahoma while she maintained her residence in this State during the less than 100 days she remained in the Territory. Continued on Second Page.